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# News Releases

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U.S. Department of Agriculture • Office of Public Affairs

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## USDA ANNOUNCES PILOT WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan today announced a pilot Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) in eight states.

“Wetlands are critical for the protection and enhancement of habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife, improving the hydrology of our nation’s water supplies, and storing flood waters,” said Madigan. “It is more important now than ever that our wetlands be preserved for future generations.”

Producers in California, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York and North Carolina may enroll up to a total 50,000 acres in the WRP during fiscal year 1992.

The Wetlands Reserve Program, funded at \$46.4 million this year, was one of the landmark environmental steps in the 1990 Farm Bill. The administration is asking to increase funding to \$160.9 million for fiscal 1993, beginning Oct. 1.

Under the WRP, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service can spend funds to purchase easements from eligible owners who agree to restore farmed and converted wetlands with some adjacent lands dependent upon wetlands.

The WRP’s goal is to enroll one million acres by the end of 1995 through the purchase of permanent or long-term easements. Eligible landowners may offer their land to be enrolled in the WRP during a designated signup period this spring which will be announced later.

If the land offered is eligible, and the compensation requested is acceptable, cost-share assistance may be provided for rehabilitating the land under easement. Certain compatible uses of the land under easement by the landowner will be permitted in exchange for continued maintenance of the land by the landowner and successors.

USDA’s Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Fish and Wildlife Service will assist ASCS in determining the



eligibility of the acres offered during the WRP spring signup. The evaluation and selection of the offered bids will be conducted by the national ASCS office here.

Details appeared in Wednesday's Federal Register.

Robert Feist (202) 720-6789

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USDA RELEASES COST OF FOOD AT HOME FOR DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Here is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's monthly update of the weekly cost of food at home for December 1991:

Cost of food at home for a week in December 1991

	-----Food plans----- (In Dollars)			
	Thrifty	Low-cost	Moderate cost	Liberal
Families:				
Family of 2 (20-50 years)	48.70	61.60	75.70	94.10
Family of 2 (51 years and over)	46.20	59.10	72.80	87.10
Family of 4 with preschool children	71.10	88.80	108.20	133.00
Family of 4 with elemen- tary schoolchildren	81.30	104.30	130.10	156.70
Individuals in four-person families:				
Children:				
1-2 years	12.90	15.70	18.30	22.20
3-5 years	13.90	17.10	21.10	25.30
6-8 years	16.90	22.60	28.30	33.00
9-11 years	20.10	25.70	33.00	38.20

Females:

12-19 years	21.10	25.20	30.50	36.90
20-50 years	21.10	26.20	31.70	40.60
51 and over	20.90	25.40	31.40	37.50

Males:

12-14 years	20.90	29.10	36.30	42.60
15-19 years	21.70	30.00	37.30	43.20
20-50 years	23.20	29.80	37.10	44.90
51 and over	21.10	28.30	34.80	41.70

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USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service computes the cost of food at home for four food plans—thrifty, low-cost, moderate-cost, and liberal.

Sue Ann Ritchko, HNIS administrator, said the plans consist of foods that provide well-balanced meals and snacks for a week.

In computing the costs, USDA assumes all food is bought at the store and prepared at home. Costs do not include alcoholic beverages, pet food, soap, cigarettes, paper goods and other nonfood items bought at the store.

“USDA costs are only guides to spending,” Ritchko said. “Families may spend more or less, depending on such factors as where they buy their food, how carefully they plan and buy, whether some food is produced at home, what foods the family likes, and how much food is prepared at home.”

“Most families will find the moderate-cost or low-cost plan suitable,” she said. “The thrifty plan, which USDA uses to set the coupon allotment in the food stamp program, is for families who have tighter budgets. Families with unlimited resources might use the liberal plan.”

To use the chart to estimate your family's food costs:

—For members eating all meals at home—or carried from home—use the amounts shown in the chart.

—For members eating some meals out, deduct 5 percent for each meal eaten away from home from the amount shown for the appropriate family member. Thus, for a person eating lunch out five days a week, subtract 25 percent, or one-fourth the cost shown.

—For guests, add 5 percent of the amount shown for the proper age group for each meal.

Costs in the second part of the chart pertain to individuals in four-

person families. If your family has more or less than four, total the "individual" figures and make these adjustments (note: larger families tend to buy and use food more economically than smaller ones):

- For a one-person family, add 20 percent.
- For a two-person family, add 10 percent.
- For a three-person family, add 5 percent.
- For a five or six-person family, subtract 5 percent.
- For a family of seven or more, subtract 10 percent.

Details of the four family food plans are available from the Nutrition Education Division, HNIS, USDA, Federal Building, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

Johna Pierce (301) 436-8617

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## **USDA PROTECTS 25 NEW PLANT VARIETIES AND REISSUES ONE CERTIFICATE**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The U.S. Department of Agriculture has issued certificates of protection to developers of 25 new varieties of seed-reproduced plants including Kentucky bluegrass, lettuce, marigold, pea, sorghum and soybean.

Kenneth H. Evans, with USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, said developers of the new varieties will have the exclusive right to reproduce, sell, import and export their products in the United States for 18 years. USDA issues certificates of protection after a review of the breeders' records and claims that each new variety is novel, uniform and stable.

The following varieties have been issued certificates of protection:

- the Bronco variety of Kentucky bluegrass, developed by Pickseed West Inc., Tangent, Ore.;
- the Don Juan and Alpha DMR varieties of lettuce, developed by the Harris Moran Seed Co., San Juan Bautista, Calif.;
- the Yuppie, Maverick II, Prince, Desert Spring and Genecorp Boston varieties of lettuce, developed by Genecorp Inc., Salinas, Calif.;
- the Bud 71-3 variety of lettuce, developed by Bud Antle Inc., Salinas, Calif.;
- the Enduro and Tiara varieties of lettuce, developed by the Asgrow Seed Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.;



- the Janie Tangerine variety of marigold, developed by Goldsmith Seeds Inc., Gilroy, Calif.;
- the Quad variety of pea, developed by Crites-Moscow Growers Inc., Moscow, Idaho.;
- the A8087C variety of sorghum, developed by Cargill Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.;
- the HS 2455 variety of soybean, developed by Growmark Inc., Bloomington, Ill.;
- the CX469c variety of soybean, developed by DeKalb Plant Genetics, DeKalb, Ill.;
- the TK 89 variety of soybean, developed by King Agro Inc., Blissfield, Mich.;
- the Sturdy, Kato and Minnatto varieties of soybean, developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.;
- the Hartz 914 variety of soybean, developed by Jacob Hartz Seed Co. Inc., Stuttgart, Ark.;
- the HSC 721 variety of soybean, developed by the HyPerformer Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.;
- the L2333 variety of soybean, developed by Land O'Lakes Inc., Webster City, Iowa; and
- the S25-15 and S28-18 varieties of soybean, developed by the Northrup King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The certificate of protection for the LH51 corn variety, owned by Holden's Foundation Seeds Inc., is being reissued at this time.

The certificates of protection for the Sturdy, Kato and Minnatto soybean varieties are being issued to be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed, and to conform to the number of generations specified by the owner.

AMS administers the plant variety protection program which provides marketing protection to developers of new and distinctive seed-reproduced plants ranging from farm crops to flowers.

Rebecca Unkenholz 720-8998

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## **USDA CHANGES POLICY FOR CCC SALE OF PEANUTS FOR EXPORT OR CRUSHING**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—An official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation today announced a change in CCC's sales policy which will allow farmers' stock peanuts to be sold for export for crushing at competitive prices.

Keith Bjerke, CCC executive vice president, said today's action was taken to assure the large quantity of 1991-crop peanuts pledged as collateral for price support loans will be disposed of at minimum loss to the CCC peanut price support program. Otherwise, Bjerke said, the peanuts could only be sold in the domestic market for crushing into oil at prices which are now lower than world prices.

Peanuts sold for export crushing must be fragmented before export. These sales are governed by the terms of sale established by CCC in the TP-EXC-1 (sale of farmers' stock peanuts for export or crushing) sales announcement.

Robert Feist (202) 720-6789

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## **SOUTHERN FRANCE IS USDA'S NEW HUB FOR BENEFICIAL BUG HUNTS**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Southern France is a new jumping-off point for U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists who search for and test natural enemies of insects and weeds that pester U.S. crops.

Thirteen USDA scientists and support personnel have relocated from two USDA labs in France and Italy to a new European Biological Control Laboratory in Montpellier, France, according to Richard S. Soper with USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

"Montpellier will be the hub for a new biocontrol consortium of potentially more than 100 USDA, European, and Australian researchers. They'll be working to respond to growers and consumers in their own countries who want safe and environmentally sound pest controls," he said.

Soper is the agency's national program leader for biocontrol and is based in Beltsville, Md.



The two ARS laboratories that were consolidated to form the Montpellier lab are the European Parasite Laboratory—formerly in Behoust, France—and the Biological Control of Weeds Laboratory—formerly in Rome. The Montpellier research leader is Lloyd V. Knutson, an entomologist who headed the Behoust and Rome labs.

Soper said the Montpellier consortium, known as Agropolis, “will offer many new opportunities for closer cooperation among researchers. This will strengthen our research aimed at curtailing damage to crops and rangeland by insect and weed pests that slip into the U.S. from abroad.

“An increasing part of our counterattack against pests,” he added, “is to go to the source to find a pest’s natural parasites and predators.”

If imported insects pass muster in tests in the United States, they are released to attack pesky invaders in pilot tests or control programs.

Soper said top ARS targets for biocontrol include Russian wheat aphids, gypsy moths, apple ermine moths, filth flies, Mirid bugs, other insect pests, and weeds such as leafy spurge, musk thistle and knapweeds.

He added that ARS scientists in Montpellier are working in leased commercial office and lab space, and at facilities in France’s National Institute for Agronomic Research.

ARS scientists also hunt for natural enemies of pests from bases in Australia, Argentina and South Korea, and have stepped up biocontrol explorations in China and republics of the former Soviet Union.

Julie Corliss (510) 559-6069

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## MADIGAN NAMES TOP FOOD SAFETY OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan today named Dr. H. Russell Cross administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Food Safety and Inspection Service, the federal agency that oversees meat and poultry inspection and works to ensure safe, wholesome and accurately labeled meat and poultry products for American consumers.

Madigan also named Dr. Donald L. White associate administrator of FSIS.

“Dr. Cross and Dr. White make a strong team to lead FSIS in its continuing work to help guarantee Americans a safe, nutritious and

economical food supply,” Madigan said. “Both bring to USDA extensive expertise in food safety and nutrition issues and technology.”

Prior to his FSIS appointment, Cross was head of the Department of Animal Science at Texas A&M University. He has also served a total of 12 years with USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service and Agricultural Research Service, including as meat research leader for the ARS Meat Animal Research Center from 1980 to 1983. Cross joined Texas A&M in 1983, and received his Ph.D. in food science from that university in 1972.

Cross has received numerous professional awards, including the 1990 Distinguished Meat Research Award from the American Meat Science Association, Texas A&M’s 1989 Deputy Chancellor for Agriculture’s Award for Excellence in Research, The American Society of Animal Science’s Meats Research Award, and Progressive Farmer Magazine’s “Man of the Year” Award in 1990. Cross has also served as president of the American Meat Science Association. He has published more than 200 research papers, 400 technical papers, and authored 10 book chapters.

Cross replaces Dr. Lester Crawford as FSIS administrator. Crawford resigned in August 1991 to accept a position in private industry.

White was FSIS regional director in Philadelphia until his appointment to the agency’s number two position. He joined FSIS in 1965 and has served in various agency positions, including executive assistant for regional operations and director of the FSIS Review and Evaluation Staff.

White received his doctorate in veterinary medicine from Tuskegee University and his master’s degree in public health from Johns Hopkins University. He replaces Dr. Ronald J. Prucha, who retires from FSIS March 7 after 33 years of service.

Sharin Sachs (202) 720-9113

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## USDA RELEASES ADDITIONAL CREDIT GUARANTEES FOR FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The U.S. Department of Agriculture today released \$200 million in export credit guarantees to 11 republics of the former Soviet Union and said that another \$200 million would become available in March.

The \$400 million credit package spread over two months represents the second and third allocations of the \$1.25 billion in credit guarantees announced by President Bush last November.

Since Nov. 20, more than half—\$800 million—has been made available, with the other \$200 million planned for March and \$250 million scheduled in April.

Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan said that the United States has pledged \$3.75 billion in credit guarantees under USDA's GSM-102 credit program since Jan. 1, 1991.

“Credits for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities have become a lifeline to the people of the former Soviet Union in their struggle for free markets,” Madigan said. “We are moving ahead to help them in this effort.”

Today's announcement permits sales to any of 11 republics of the former Soviet Union: Russia, Byelarus, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Georgia. It does not include Ukraine, which has chosen not to participate in this phase of the export credit guarantee program.

The total fiscal 1992 allocation of credit is \$1.835 billion, of which \$1.385 billion has now been made available. Exactly \$1.915 billion was made available in fiscal 1991, which ended last Sept. 30.

The \$200 million credit extension today is broken down as follows: \$95 million for wheat; \$55 million for feed grains (corn, barley, sorghum and oats); \$15 million for protein meals (soybean meal, cottonseed meal, sunflower seed meal and linseed meal).

Allocations to these commodity-specific lines may be increased up to \$35 million to cover sales made on a cost-and-freight (C&F) or cost, insurance and freight (C.I.F.) basis.

USDA also announced that the \$200 million scheduled to be made available in March will be broken down as follows: \$80 million for wheat; \$51 million for feed grains, \$14 million for protein meals, \$10.5

million for soybeans, \$4 million for rice, \$15 million for vegetable oils and \$500,000 for hops.

In March, additional allocations to these commodity-specific lines cannot exceed \$25 million to cover sales on a C&F or C.I.F. basis.

Madigan said sales against the March coverage cannot be registered until after a USDA announcement making that coverage operational.

Only the C&F value of a sale may be eligible for credit guarantee coverage when the exporter's sale of the commodity has been made on a C&F or C.I.F. basis. No coverage will be made available in connection with the insurance part of C.I.F. sales, Madigan said.

U.S. exporters must maintain records in accordance with GSM-102 rules demonstrating arrival of the commodities to eligible republics.

Credit guarantees will be available to cover only the free-on-board value of any commodities that move on ocean going vessels flagged in any of these eligible republics.

All other terms and conditions under the Dec. 2, 1991, announcement remain.

For further information, call (202) 720-3224. For 24-hour information on Export Credits activities, call (202) 690-1621.

Roger Runningen (202) 720-4623

Rebecca Broeking (202) 720-0328

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## **USDA TO ISSUE MONTHLY ESTIMATES ON SUGAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The U.S. Department of Agriculture will issue monthly instead of quarterly supply and demand estimates for U.S. sugar starting March 11, Acting Assistant Secretary for Economics Daniel A. Sumner announced today.

“Monthly estimates are being issued to provide the public with timely information on the sugar situation. The change responds to the industry's expressed interest in more frequent release of sugar information by USDA,” Sumner said.

USDA will forecast supply and use of sugar for fiscal years beginning Oct. 1, reported in short tons on a ‘raw-value’ basis. Total supply of sugar is defined as beginning stocks plus production and imports, while



total use adds up domestic deliveries, exports, miscellaneous uses and ending stocks. A sample table is attached.

The new estimates will appear in the monthly “World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates” report published by USDA’s World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The report is prepared in a secured “lockup” facility and released at 3 p.m. EST, after commodity markets close. Scheduled release dates for the rest of 1992 are March 11, April 10, May 11, June 10, July 9, Aug. 12, Sept. 10, Oct. 8, Nov. 10 and Dec. 10.

To subscribe to the WASDE report, call 1-800-999-6779, or write ERS- NASS, P.O. Box 6779, Rockville, Md. 20849-1608. Subscriptions cost \$20 per year (\$25 to non-U.S. addresses); multiyear subscriptions are available. The report also is published electronically; call Russell Forte for details, (202) 720-5505.

*SAMPLE TABLE*  
*WASDE-264-XX*  
*U.S. Sugar Supply and Use<sup>1</sup>*

Item	1989/90	1990/91 Estimate	1991/92 Projections	
			February	March

*1,000 short tons, raw value*

Beginning stocks<sup>2</sup>  
Production<sup>3</sup>  
Beet sugar  
Cane sugar  
Imports<sup>2</sup>  
Under quota  
Other<sup>3</sup>  
Supply, total

Exports<sup>2 4</sup>  
Domestic deliveries<sup>2</sup>  
For domestic food use  
Other<sup>5</sup>  
Miscellaneous<sup>6</sup>  
Ending stocks<sup>2</sup>  
Use, total

*Percent*

Stocks-to-use ratio<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal years beginning Oct. 1. <sup>2</sup>Historical data are from “Sugar Market Statistics.” <sup>3</sup>Quota-exempt imports (for re-export, for polyhydri alcohol, from Canada, and high duty) plus arrivals from Puerto Rico. <sup>4</sup>Includes shipments to Puerto Rico. Other exports are mostly re-exports. <sup>5</sup>Transfer to sugar containing products for re-export, and to polyhydric alcohol. <sup>6</sup>CCC disposal for domestic nonfood use, refining loss/gain adjustment, and a residual which consists of unaccounted stock changes. <sup>7</sup>Ratio of ending stocks to the sum of exports, deliveries and miscellaneous.

Raymond L. Bridge (202) 720-5447

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**USDA INCREASES AGRICULTURALLY-RELATED TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER INITIATIVES IN 1991**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Last year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture increased the number of initiatives by its major research agency to transfer agriculturally-related technology to the private sector. Those initiatives consisted of applications for patents for inventions, licenses granted for inventions, and cooperative research and development agreements.

Scientists with USDA’s Agricultural Research Service filed 103 patent applications with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in 1991, compared with 53 patent applications in 1990, said ARS Administrator R. Dean Plowman.

“This increase in patent activity reflects Congress’ emphasis on transferring technology, developed in government laboratories, to the private sector,” Plowman said. Agency laboratories will continue “to



pursue patents this year as we expand our technology transfer efforts," he said.

"We also will continue to attract industry to license agency technology for commercial use and to enter research and development agreements at our labs," he added. "While ARS scientists invent new technology, it is industry that introduces this technology into the marketplace."

An example of "our laboratory research that has market potential," Plowman said, is a new technique to modify cow's milk to simulate the protein content of human milk. He said the technique, if used in the food industry, could lead to more nutritious infant formulas. ARS chemist John Henry Woychik, the inventor, did the milk research at the agency's Eastern Regional Research Center in Philadelphia.

Among other patent filings, Plowman added, were technologies for new industrial uses of farm commodities, environmentally friendly alternatives to farm chemicals and improving agricultural crops for exports.

In the second category of technology transfer initiatives, ARS licensed 21 inventions to companies last year, compared with 16 in 1990, according to Ann Whitehead, coordinator of the agency's national patent and licensing program. A license gives a company the right to develop an invention into a commercial product.

Also, she said, six ARS inventions in 1991, compared with 12 in 1990, were licensed by the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

According to Whitehead, the total number of licenses generated a combined income of more than \$800,000 last year. Twenty-five percent of the license-bearing income, or \$200,000, went to the scientists, \$300,000 went to NTIS for licensing assistance and the remaining \$300,000 went to help support and expand ARS's technology transfer program.

Plowman said one of the "significant licenses granted by ARS last year" was for its patented process to grow the cancer-fighting drug taxol in cell cultures, rather than relying on the bark from the dwindling population of Pacific yew trees. An Ithaca, N.Y., company was licensed to develop the process.

In the third category of technology transfer initiatives, industry and ARS officials signed 59 cooperative research and development agreements in 1991, compared with 56 in 1990, Whitehead said.

One of the agreements was with the Nabisco Co. of East Hanover, N.J. Nabisco officials and ARS scientists are cooperating in designing

soft wheat varieties with specific traits to produce consistently tender cookies, crackers and cakes. Plowman said the results will be shared with the baking industry to help give the United States an edge in the competitive wheat export market by offering international bakers a more desirable product.

Bruce Kinzel (301) 504-8739

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## MADIGAN NAMES MEMBERS TO AGRICULTURAL COST OF PRODUCTION STANDARDS BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan today announced appointments to the National Agricultural Cost of Production Standards Review Board.

The board is comprised of seven farmers/ranchers, three non-farmers, and one U.S. Department of Agriculture official who advise the secretary and the Senate and House Agriculture Committees on USDA's cost of production methodology. Members represent the major program crops and production regions, the agricultural economics profession and a variety of producer organizations.

The board is being re-established in compliance with the 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act.

Farmer/rancher members appointed to the board are: James D. Boston, sorghum, cotton and wheat grower, Roscoe, Texas; John R. Denison, rice grower, Iowa, La.; Gary G. Frank, dairy farmer, Madison, Wis.; William M. Turrentine, retired wheat, sorghum and sugar beet farmer, Garden City, Kan.; Ronald R. Warfield, corn and soybean grower and cattle feedlot operator, Gibson City, Ill.; Brian H. Watkins, corn, soybean and wheat grower and hog and cattle producer, Marysville, Ohio; and Carl E. Weiler, cotton and vegetable grower, Phoenix, Ariz.

Non-farmer members are: Vernon E. Eidman, professor of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota, St. Paul; Dewitt Jones, professor and chairperson of agricultural economics, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; and Charles D. Lambert, director of economics, National Cattlemen's Association, Denver, Colo.

The USDA member is Katherine Reichelderfer, associate administrator, Economic Research Service.

Jim Johnson (202) 219-0800

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## MADIGAN NAMES MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES TO AMERICAN EGG BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan has named nine members and nine alternates to the American Egg Board to serve two-year terms ending Jan. 1, 1994.

Reappointed members and alternates, by region, are:

North Atlantic states—Jerry Kil, Franklin, Conn., member; Paul D. Sauder, Lititz, Pa., alternate.

South Atlantic states—Vince L. Booker, Gainesville, Ga., member.

West North Central states—Arthur H. Smith-Vaughan, Knob Noster, Mo., member; David J. Gardner, Tonka Bay, Minn., alternate.

South Central states—R. Kenneth Looper, Jackson, Miss., member; Hank Novak, Flatonia, Texas, alternate.

Western states—James S. West, Modesto, Calif., member; Charles C. Campbell, El Cajon, Calif., alternate; Barrie F. Wilcox, Roy, Wa., member; Duncan C. Holt, Santa Rosa, Calif., alternate.

Newly appointed members and alternates, by region, are:

South Atlantic states—James R. Biggers, Winter Haven, Fla., member; Daniel S. Misseri, Canton, Ga., alternate; Richard L. Simpson, Monroe, N.C., alternate.

East North Central states—Loren E. Asche, Lake Mills, Wis., member; Chris G. Dixon, Germantown, Ill., alternate.

South Central states—Melvin D. Russell, Collierville, Tenn., member; Hershel W. Smith, Blevins, Ark., alternate.

Madigan also named Gordon D. Satrum, Canby, Ore., to fill an alternate vacancy in the Western states. This appointment will complete a vacant board-member term expiring Dec. 31, 1992.

Membership terms on the 18-member board are staggered so half of the membership is appointed each year in order to provide continuity in policy.

The board administers an egg research and promotion program authorized by the Egg Research and Consumer Information Act of 1974. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service reviews the program's budget, plans and projects to assure that it operates in the public interest.

The program is funded entirely by a five-cent per 30-dozen case assessment on eggs marketed by egg producers with flocks of over 30,000 hens.

Alicia L. Ford (202) 720-8998

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